New Testament GREEK

N.T. KOINE GREEK

κήρυξον τὸν λόγον
II Timothy 4:2

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INTRODUCTION

WHY STUDY GREEK?

1. The New Testament was originally written in Koiné Greek. All modern Bibles are translations of the original greek. Though some excellent translations exist today, a knowledge of greek will unlock some of the nuances, idioms and concepts that are difficult to translate from one language to another.

2. A knowledge of N.T. Greek will enable you to deepen your understanding of the N.T.

   a. You will be able to preach and teach with more power and conviction because of a confidence that what you are saying is exactly what God said in the original text.

   b. You will be better able to detect false teaching and heresies perpetrated by the cults and other false religions.

   c. You will be able to do word studies and understand key grammatical facts that will shed light on the Scripture.

      Note: God sovereignly chose the Koiné Greek language to convey the deep concepts of the N.T. because it was an <u>exact</u> language (not vague like the English language many times is); it was a <u>descriptive</u> language (very colorful); and it was the <u>common</u> language (hence the name: Koiné) of the people living during the time of Christ and the Apostles.

3. A study of Greek grammar will actually help you with your knowledge of English grammar.

4. You will <u>not</u> be a <u>dependant</u> on the commentaries of other men, but will be able to do research of your own.

5. *You will be enabled to utilize many of the excellent <u>reference books & Language tools</u> available today.

WHAT WILL I LEARN FROM THIS COURSE?

1. By the grace of God, you will learn the basic grammar & vocabulary of the Koiné Greek New Testament.

   Note: This is not a course in:
   - Classical Greek
   - Modern Greek
   - Learning how to speak Greek

   This is a course that will be a stepping stone in your being able to read the Greek N.T. with comprehension.

2. You will learn how to practically use your knowledge of Greek in your study of God's Word. You will receive foundational principles that will aid you in exegesis.

3. You will be enabled to use the helpful tools that are available for more extensive study.

WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS TO LEARN GREEK?

*There is no need for "Glossaphobia" (the fear of language study)

It is not too difficult to acquire a firm grasp on the Greek Language provided the following conditions are met:

1. Faithfulness to class attendance and homework.

2. Concentration on class instruction and homework.
   (* Homework will be assigned each week)

3. Seriousness about the importance of this study.

   Paul said to Timothy:

   > *"Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."*
   >
   > II Timothy 3:15

With God's help, your instructor will endeavor to keep this course simple, fun, and profitable.

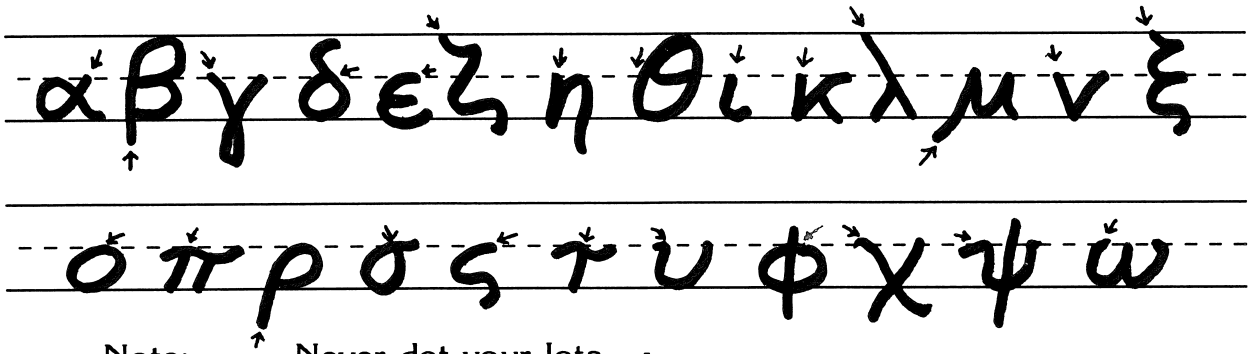
LESSON 1

1.1 ALPHABET

There are 24 letters in the Koiné Greek Alphabet.

Capital Letters	Small Letters	Name		Sounds Like:	
A	α	Alpha	(ahl-fah)	a	as in father
B	β	Beta	(bay-tah)	b	as in boy
Γ	γ	Gamma	(gahm-ma)	g	as in go
Δ	δ	Delta	(dell-tah)	d	as in dog
E	ε	Epsilon	(ep-sih-lawn)	e	as in met
Z	ζ	Zeta	(dzay-tah)	z	as in zero (dz - adze)
H	η	Eta	(ay-tah)	ē	as in obey
Θ	θ	Theta	(thay-tah)	th	as in throne
I	ι	Iota	(ee-oh-tah)	i	as in fit or machine
K	κ	Kappa	(cop-ah)	k	as in king
Λ	λ	Lambda	(lahm-dah)	l	as in love
M	μ	Mu	(moo)	m	as in men
N	ν	Nu	(new)	n	as in new
Ξ	ξ	Xi	(ksee)	x	as in vex (ks - asks)
O	ο	Omicron	(au-mih-crawn)	o	as in log
Π	π	Pi	(pea, pie)	p	as in pepper
P	ρ	Rho	(hrow)	r	as in run (hr - her)
Σ	σ,ς	Sigma	(sig-mah)	s	as in savior
T	τ	Tau	(rhymes w/ how)	t	as in ten
Y	υ	Upsilon	(oop-sih-lawn)	u	as in universe
Φ	φ	Phi	(fee)	ph	as in phone
X	χ	Chi	(key)	ch	as in ache or Bach
Ψ	ψ	Psi	(psee)	ps	as in lips
Ω	ω	Omega	(oh-may-gah)	o	as in note

1.2 WRITING THE SMALL LETTERS



Note: Never dot your Iota - ι

Always sharpen your Nu to a point - ν; so that you do not confuse it with the Upsilon - υ.

1.3 VOWELS

There are 7 vowels in Koiné Greek

α ε η ι ο ω υ

Note: ε and ο are always short vowels;
η and ω are always long vowels;
α, ι, and υ may be either short or long depending on vocabulary

1.4 DIPHTHONGS

When 2 vowels come together, they give the following sounds:

αι	as in aisle (or mile)
ει	as in eight
οι	as in oil
υι	as in suite
αυ	as in out
ου	as in soup
ευ, ηυ	as in feud
ιη	as in Yale

1.5 IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS

These are vowels that are joined with a iota subscript (a small ι). The iota is sometimes written underneath the vowels (hence "subscript") of α η, or ω, but the pronunciation remains the same (in other words the sound of the vowel does not change)

Examples: ᾳ ῃ ῳ

1.6 COMBINED CONSONANTS

When the gamma (γ) is followed by any of the following consonants it makes the following sounds:

γγ	is pronounced like ng (angle)
γκ & γχ	is pronounced like nk (ink)
γξ	is pronounced like nkx (Lynx or oinks)

1.7 BREATHING MARKS

These marks (᾽ ῾) are written over a vowel which begins a word (or before it, if it is a capitol letter - example: Ἰωάννης - John)

2 kinds of breathing marks:

Smooth breathing mark = ᾽ sample: ἐν = en; ἀγγελος = angelos
Rough breathing mark = ῾ sample: ἑν = hen; ἁμαρτια = hamartia

Note: The breathing mark is placed over the 2nd vowel if the word begins with a diphthong.
Sample: εἰς = eis; οὐν = oun
εἱς = heis; οὗτος = houtos

Note: Whenever the letter Rho (ρ) begins a word it always takes a rough accent mark. ῥ is pronounced with a "hr_" sound.

1.7 ACCENTS

The purpose of accents is to show which syllable is emphasized for pronunciation purposes.

3 kinds:

1. Acute accent (´) Samples: λόγος; οἴκοις
   (Acute accents may occur on any syllable)

2. Grave accent (`) Samples: ἀδελφὸς
   (Grave accents are only found on the last syllable)

3. Circumflex accent (ˆ or ~) Samples: δοῦλος
   (Circumflex accents only stand on long syllables)

1.8 PUNCTUATION

In Greek there are just 4 marks of punctuation:

	Greek		English
1.	,	=	Comma (,)
2.	.	=	Period (.)
3.	·̲	=	Semi-colon (;) or Colon (:)
4.	;	=	Question mark (?)

LESSON 2

The Structure of the Greek Language

2.1 FEATURES OF WORDS

A. Most languages have four meaningful features:

1. **Sounds** (Audible meaning - Phonetics)
2. **Definitions** (Lexical meaning - Semantics)
3. **Forms** (Structural meaning - Morphemes)
4. **Functions** (Grammatical meaning Syntax)

English Example: The English word "learners" has:

1) Sound- It is pronounced: lern-erz
2) Definition- People who acquire knowledge
3) Form- Learn + er + s
4) Function- The word "learners" is a plural noun

Greek Example: The Greek word "ἐπιγινωσκω" has:

1) Sound- In English it sounds like ep-ee-gin-os-ko
2) Definition- This word basically means to acquire a personal or direct knowlege of something or someone.
3) Form- ἐπι = A preposition prefix
   γινω = The root of the word
   σκ = The infix of the word
   ω = The suffix of the word
4) Function- The word ἐπιγινωσκω is a present tense, active voice, indicative mood, first person, singular **verb**.
   Translated: "I know" or "I am knowing"

B. For the rest of this basic Greek course we will primarily learn about the forms and functions of Greek words and Greek grammar.

2.2 FORMS OF WORDS

A. **Morpheme**: The smallest element (form) of a language that has meaning (whether a word or part of a word)

Examples: The word "teachers" is made up of three morphemes - teach (1) er (2) s (3)

All three of the morphemes have meaning.

teach = to instruct or impart knowledge

er = one who actively does the verb action

s = plural; more than one

The word "singing" has two morphemes -
sing (1) ing (2)

B. **Word**: A word is made up of one or more morphemes (in English, the morphemes may include the root, prefix, suffix, or infix).

"Run" is one word and one morpheme
"Runner" is one word and two morphemes
"Runners" is one word and three morphemes

C. **Paradigm**: A listing of all the forms of a word

(To help us study and learn a language, grammarians have arranged all the various forms of the same word into a set of forms.)

English example of a paradigm -

Boy (singular noun)
Boy's (singular possessive noun)
Boys (plural noun)
Boys' (plural possessive noun)

Greek example of a paradigm -

λογος	(subject singular noun)
λογου	(possessive singular noun)
λογῳ	(indirect object singular noun)
λογον	(direct object singular noun)

D. **Declension**: A group of similar paradigms

(See Appendix - "The Noun" for an example of the first, second, and third declensions)

2.3 Functions of Words

Word Order:

The normal order of a sentence in English is: 1) Subject 2) Verb 3) Object
Example: "God loved the world"

* The normal order of a sentence in Greek is: 1) Verb 2) Subject 3) Object
(cp. John 11:3,5,16,21,35,47) Example: "Loved God the world"

Note: Greek can vary the word order for purposes of emphasis or euphony (good sound; ex: poetry).

Example: The sentence "God loved the world" can be:

ὁ θεος ἠγαπησεν τον κοσμον
S V O

τον κοσμον ἠγαπησεν ὁ θεος
O V S

* ἠγαπησεν ὁ θεος τον κοσμον
V S O

(*This is how word order appears in the Greek N.T. - Jn. 3:16)

Note: To properly translate a Greek sentence, you must observe the word endings (to determine the part of speech), not the word order. Greek word endings make this language very precise or exact. It is not vague or unclear like English sometimes is [The sense of an English sentence depends on the word order; the Greek does not.].

Lesson 3

THE NOUN

A noun is a person, place, or thing.

All Greek nouns have three features:

1. Case
2. Gender
3. Number

3.1 CASE

A "Case" refers to a particular form (ending) of a noun which indicates its grammatical relationship in the sentence.

In Greek nouns, there are four major cases:

1. Nominative case - a subject (the doer of action)
2. Genitive case - a belonging relationship (a noun modifier)
3. Dative case - an indirect object (the object "to or for which" the action is performed)
4. Accusative case - a direct object (the receiver of action)

Example:

The man of God gave the sinner a Bible.
nom. gen. dat. acc.

ὁ ἀνθρωπος του θεου ἐδωκεν τῳ ἁμαρτωλῳ βιβλιον
nom. gen. dat. acc.

Note: The noun endings reveal the case of the word.
(nom.= nominative; gen.= genitive; dat.= dative; acc.= accusative)

* Note: Another case called the "**vocative**" is used infrequently to indicate a person who is being **addressed** (Example: "...and said to him, Cornelius..." Acts 10:3; cp. I Tim.6:11)

3.2 GENDER

All Greek nouns have one of three genders.

A Greek noun will be either:

1. Masculine
2. Feminine
3. Neuter

Every noun has a "gender" which it always retains.

Example: The word θεος (God) is masculine

The word γραφη (Scripture) is feminine

The word τεκνον (Child) is neuter

Note: The gender of a word is only a grammatical category. It does not always imply a male/female distinction (although sometimes it does).

Example: We do not refer to the Scriptures as a "she" simply because this word is in the feminine gender.

The word for "child" (τεκνον) can refer to either a young boy or girl, though it is neuter.

3.3 NUMBER

A noun will either be singular or plural

Example - ἀνθρωπος - referring to one man (translated "man")

Example - ἀνθρωποι - referring to more than one man (translated "men")

Lesson 4

THE NOUN CASES

A "case" refers to a particular form (ending) of a noun which indicates its grammatical relationship (function) in the sentence.

4.1 NOMINATIVE CASE

A. FORMS:

	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Singular	(G Noun)ος	_____ον	_____η
Plural	_____οι	_____α	_____αι

B. FUNCTION:

The nominative case basically shows which noun is the subject or predicate nominative in the sentence.

Examples:

1. The Subject Nominative

   "The λογος was with God" (John 1:1).

2. The Predicate Nominative

   "The word was θεος" (John 1:1).

4.2 GENITIVE CASE

A. FORMS:

	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Singular	_____ου	_____ου	_____ης (ας)
Plural	_____ων	_____ων	_____ων

Helpful hints: Notice that both the singular masculine and neuter forms are ου and the plural are all ων.

B. FUNCTION:

The genitive case basically expresses possession or a belonging relationship (the genitive case has many other functions which will be learned in another course).

Examples:

"But as many as received Him to them gave He power to become the sons θεου " (John 1:12)

("Sons of God" = sons belonging to God)

The genitive is usually translated with the English word "of" coming before the noun (EX: "The Word of God" - I Thes. 2:13).

The Genitive case has several functions.

Some of the most common are:

1. **Possessive Genitive - Shows the possession of an owner.**
   - *I Cor. 6:19 -* "*temple of the Holy Ghost*"
   - *I Cor. 15:23 -* "*they that are Christ's*"
   - *Rom. 1:1 -* "*Paul, a servant of Christ*"

2. **Subjective Genitive - The Genitive noun is the "subject" of the noun's action** (i.e. produces the action)
   - *Luke 3:6 -* "*All flesh shall see the salvation of God*"
     [i.e. the salvation accomplished by God)
   - *I John 2:16* "*The lust of the flesh*"
     [i.e. "The flesh's lust" or the lust which stems from the flesh"]

3. **Objective Genitive - The Genitive noun is the "object" of the noun's action** (i.e. receives the action)
   - *I Cor. 1:18* "*The message of the cross*"
     [i.e. the message about the cross"]
   - *I Jn. 4:7 -* "*Love is of God*"
     [i.e. "Love is from God"]
   - *Col. 1:10 -* "*Growing in the knowledge of (about) God*"

   *Generally, the rule is: If you can put a preposition before the genitive, it is an objective genitive.

4. **Descriptive Genitive - Describes a general relationship between the Genitive and the Noun it modifies.**
   - *Acts 10:12 -* "*beasts of the earth...fowls of the air*"
   - *II Thess. 1:8 -* "*In flame of fire*" = "*In flaming fire*"

4.3 DATIVE CASE

A. FORMS:

	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Singular	_____ῳ	_____ῳ	_____ῃ (ᾳ)
Plural	_____οις	_____οις	_____αις

Helpful hints: Notice that all of the datives have an iota (ι) on the ending (an iota subscript is on the singular forms, and a full iota on the plural forms).

B. FUNCTION:

1. The dative is the case of the indirect object (or in other words, the object "to whom" or "for whom" the action is performed -- "He gave the dog a bone.").

2. The Dative is also used in prepositional phrases

   "to the son"
   "in the heart"
   "on the shelf"

Examples:

"But as many as received him αὐτοις he gave the power..." (Jn. 1:12) (i.e. "he gave to them the power).

"He was in the κοσμῳ " (Jn. 1:10)

4.4 ACCUSATIVE CASE

A. FORMS:

	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Singular	_____ον	_____ον	_____ην (αν)
Plural	_____ους	_____α	_____ας

Helpful hints: The singular forms generally have a "Nu" (ν) on the end.

B. FUNCTION:

The Accusative case basically shows the direct object (or the receiver of the action). "He gave the dog a bone."

Examples:

"That was the true light, which lighteth every ἀνθρωπον..." (Jn. 1:9)

"His own (people) did not receive αὐτον " (Jn. 1:11)

Note: The Accusative case is also sometimes used to show the object complement (O.C.). (The "object complement" is a second noun object that modifies (describes) the first noun object.

Examples: "He called the dog (D.O.) a mut (O.C.)"

"No longer do I call you (D.O.) Servants (O.C.)...
But I have called you (D.O.) friends (O.C.)" (John 15:15)
"I will make you fishers of men" (Matthew 4:19)
"He saw a man (ἀνθρωπον), named Matthew (Μαθθαιον)" (Mt.9:9)

4.5 OVERVIEW OF THE NOUN FORMS

	2nd. declension				1st. decl.		3rd.decl.
	Masculine		**Neuter**		**Feminine**		**Masc. & Fem.**
Singular:							
Nom.	οἰκ- ος		ἐργ- ον	γραφ-	η	α	ς
Gen.	ου		ου		ης	ας	ος
Dat.	ῳ		ῳ		ῃ	ᾳ	ι
Acc.	ον		ον		ην	αν	α
Plural:							
Nom.	οἰκ- οι		ἐργ- α	γραφ-	αι	αι	ες
Gen.	ων		ων		ων	ων	ων
Dat.	οις		οις		αις	αις	σι (ν)
Acc.	ους		α		ας	ας	ας

Lesson 5

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

The English language has both the definite article ("the") and the indefinite article (a, an). [Example: "The boy" "A boy"]

Greek, however, does not have an indefinite article but does have the definite article.

5.1 THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

A. FORMS:

	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Singular:			
Nom.	ὁ	τό	ἡ
Gen.	τοῦ	τοῦ	τῆς
Dat.	τῷ	τῷ	τῇ
Acc.	τόν	τό	τήν
Plural:			
Nom.	οἱ	τά	αἱ
Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dat.	τοῖς	τοῖς	ταῖς
Acc.	τούς	τά	τάς

Helpful hints: Notice that the definite article has basically the same form as the major noun endings with an added Tau (τ).
The Nominative -- masculine & Feminine -- forms have a rough breathing mark.

B. FUNCTION:

1. The use of the definite article in Greek corresponds roughly to the use of the definite article in English.

   Example: ὁ ἀνθρωπος = "The Man"

2. The Greek definite article is *primarily used to specify or point to a particular noun.

   Example:

   No article - ἀδελφος = "brother" or "a brother"

   Article - ὁ ἀδελφος = "The brother"
   [A particular brother; a specific brother]

   *The definite article has several other usages which will be learned in Greek Syntax

3. The Greek article will always agree (match) with its noun in case, number, and gender.

   Examples:

   ὁ θεος = Both the Article and noun are in the Nominative case, Singular number, and Masculine gender.

   του κοσμου = Genitive; Singular; Masculine.

   τῃ γραφῃ = Dative; Singular; Feminine.

   τους ἀποστολους = Accusative; Plural; Masculine.

   το εὐαγγελιον = Accusative; Singular; Neuter.

4. The Greek article will many times help you distinguish the case, number and gender (C.N.G.) of a word.

Example:

The neuter, plural word - ἐργα ("works") has the same ending as the feminine, singular word - δοξα ("glory"). The presence of the article will help show the difference in the C.N.G.

τα ἐργα - [The neuter article reveals the word to be neuter, though the ending looks like it might be feminine.]

ἡ δοξα - [The feminine article reveals the word to be feminine and not neuter.]

5. The article, though always coming before the noun, will not always appear immediately before the noun it modifies.

Example of Greek word order:

ἡ δε ὀντως χηρα (I Timothy 5:5)
The but indeed widow [translated: "But the widow indeed..."]

Lesson 6

THE ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun (it will either qualify, limit, identify, or describe the noun with which it is connected).

6.1 THE ADJECTIVE

A. FORMS:

The forms of the adjective are basically the same as the endings of the noun (see page 17).

B. FUNCTIONS:

The adjective has three basic functions:

1. The *ATTRIBUTIVE* Adjective
   It can attribute something to a noun.

   Example: The cold water was poured into the cup.
   The fat man could not climb up the hill.

2. The *PREDICATE* Adjective
   It can be the predicate and describe the noun.

   Example: The devil is proud.
   The man was good.
   (Note: You will always have an equative verb to describe the noun.)

3. The *SUBSTANTIVAL* Adjective
   It can substitute (replace) a noun.

   Example: "Blessed are the meek" (i.e. the meek ones)
   "Deliver us from the Evil" (i.e. the Evil One - a substitute for Satan)

*Rules for Adjectives

1. Agreement

All adjectives will match (agree) with their nouns in case, number, and gender (C.N.G.)

a. Holy Bible - ἁγιον βιβλιον
(both adj. and noun are nom., sing., neut.)

b. Righteous servants - δικαιους δουλους
(acc., pl., masc.)

c. Good heart - ἀγαθη καρδια
(nom., sing., fem.)

2. Word Order

The way to determine whether an adjective is attributive or predicate is by the Greek word order (ie. the position of the article). (Greek word order is significant when dealing with adjectives).

a. *ATTRIBUTIVE* (the adjective is always immediately preceded by the article when the noun has an article)

1) Article + Adjective + Noun - ὁ ἀγαθος ανθρωπος
(the good man)

2) Article + Noun + Article + Adj - ὁ ἀνθρωπος ὁ ἀγαθος
(the man [namely] the good [one])

b. *PREDICATE* (the adjective is never preceded by the article)

1) Article + Noun + Adjective - ὁ ἀνθρωπος ἀγαθος
(the man [is] good)

2) Adjective + Article + Noun - ἀγαθος ὁ ἀνθρωπος
(good [is] the man)

(Note: The predicate adjective will always and only be in the nominative case, since it is used to describe a subject)

Lesson 7

THE PREPOSITION

The word "preposition" literally means to "position in front of" or "to place before." This word is regularly placed before the object it describes.

Example: "*into the house*"

7.1 THE PREPOSITION

A. FORMS & DEFINITIONS:

ἀνα - up	ἀντι - instead of	ἀπο - away from
δια - through	εἰς - into	ἐκ - out of
ἐν - in	ἐπι - upon	κατα - down from
μετα - with	παρα - beside	περι - around
προ - in front of	προς - towards	συν - with
ὑπερ - over	ὑπο - under	ἑως - up to

1. The Greek preposition is generally a small word having only 2 to 4 letters.

2. The meaning of a preposition may vary depending on the case of the noun that it is used with (See Appendix for the various meanings which a preposition may have).

   Example:

   δια with the Genitive noun means "through" - Jn. 1:7

   δια with the Accusative noun means "because of" Jn.3:29

B. FUNCTIONS:

1. Meaning

Greek prepositions may describe:

a. ***Direction*** - ἐν (in); εἰς (into); ἐκ (out); ἀπο (from); προς (towards)

b. ***Location*** - παρα (near); ὑπερ (over); ὑπο (under); προ (before); ὀπισω (behind)

c. ***Position*** - ἐπι (on, upon, at)

d. ***Union or Association*** - συν (with); μετα (among); ἐν (in); ἀντι (instead of)

e. ***Agency or Means*** - δια (through, by [by means of])

f. ***Purpose*** - προς & εἰς (for [for the purpose of]) δια (for [forthe sake of])

2. Phrases

The preposition is usually used to introduce a prepositional phrase (a prep. phrase = a group of words that modify a noun or verb).

Prep. phrases can modify ***nouns***:
(They answer the questions - who, what, or which?)

"*A man with an unclean spirit*" (Mk. 1:23)

Prep. phrases can modify ***verbs***:
(They answer the questions - when, where, why, how?)

"*He was baptized in the Jordan*" (Mk. 1:5)

3. Prefix

Nearly every Greek preposition may be added (prefixed) to a word (noun or verb).

Example: ἀντιχριστος anti + Christ = Antichrist

The prefixed preposition can do the following to the word:

a. Add a ***new*** meaning -
ἐκ (out) + κλησια (a calling) = ἐκκλησια (church, or assembly)

b. ***Modify*** the meaning -
εἰς (into) + ἐρχομαι (to come) = εἰσερχομαι (come into)

c. ***Intensify*** the meaning -
ἐπι (upon) + γινωσκω (to know) = ἐπιγινωσκω (directly know)

Some prepositions take on a different meaning when joined to a noun.

ἀνα - normally means "up" or "upwards." However, when joined to some words, its meaning changes to "new" or "again."
Example: ἀνακαινωσις = renewal (Rom. 12:2)

4. Spelling

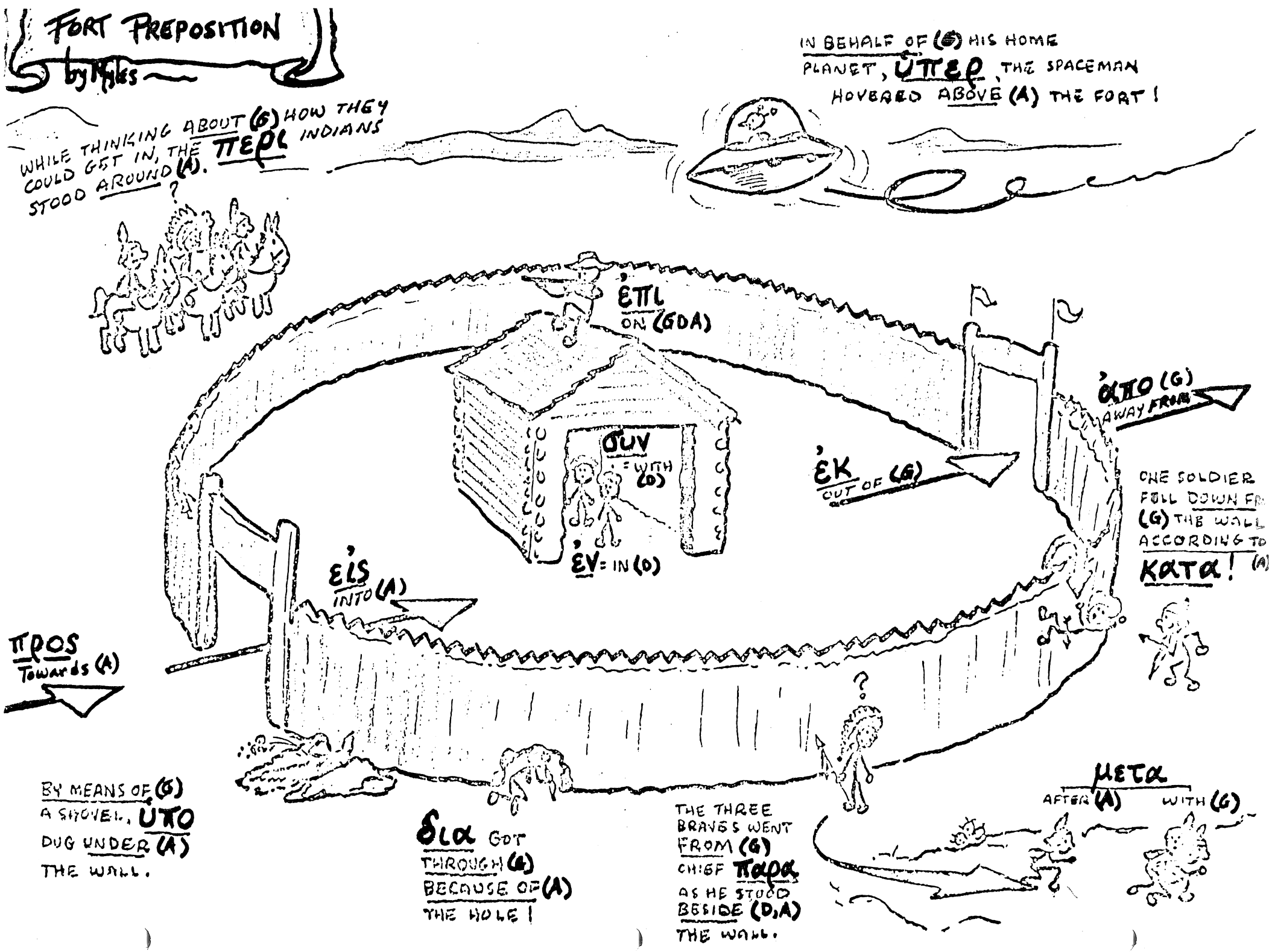
Sometimes a preposition may be shortened or spelled differently depending on the pronunciation of the word it precedes. Examples:

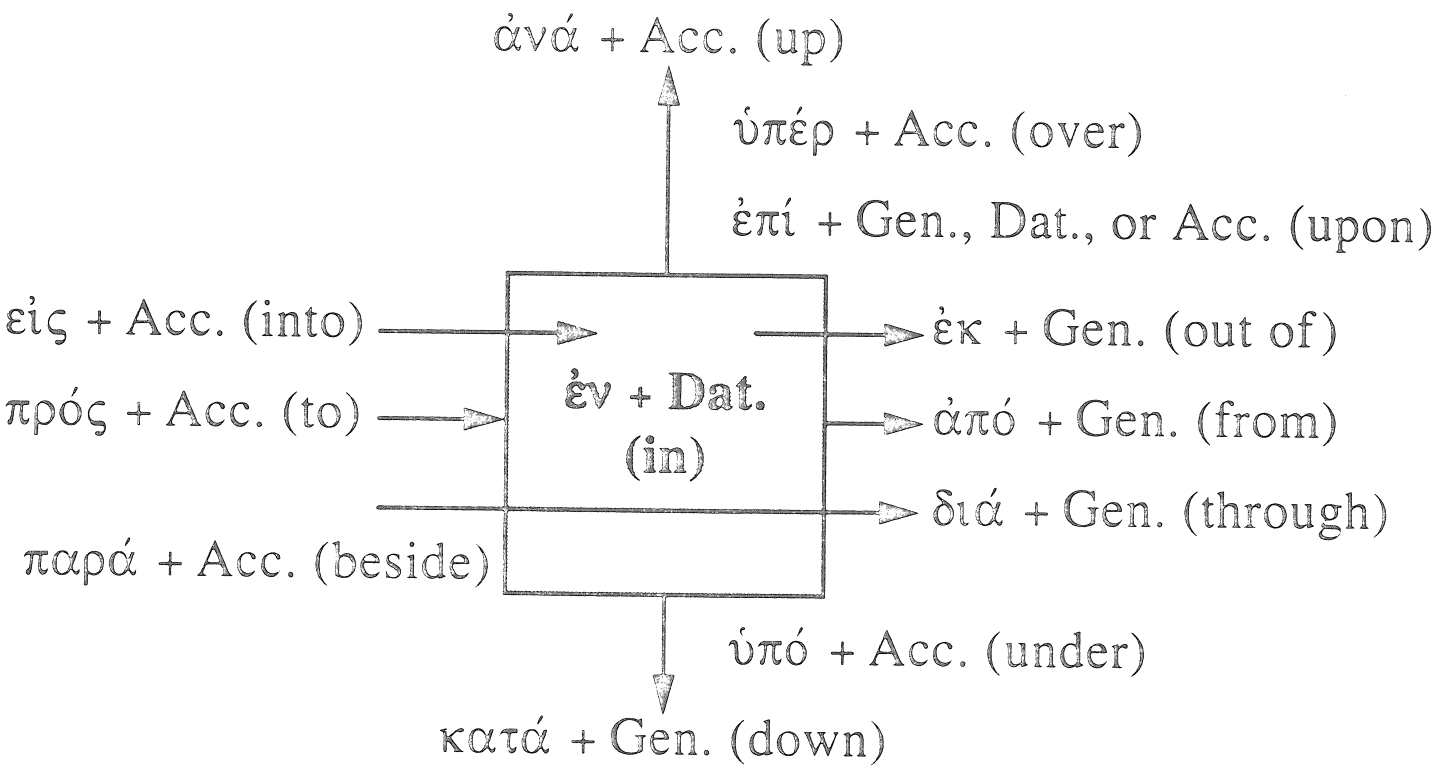
Preposition ***shortened***:
ἀπο can be shortened to ἀπ' ["ἀπ' αὐτου" - Lk.9:33]

Prep. ***spelled differently***:
ἀπο can be changed to ἀφ'

In a word - Ex: ἀφιημι (to forgive, cancel)
In a phrase - Ex: ["ἀφ' ὑμων" - Mt.21:43]

ἐκ can be changed to ἐξ ["ἐξ ὑδατος" - Jn. 3:5]


FORT PREPOSITION
by Myles
WHILE THINKING ABOUT (G) HOW THEY COULD GET IN, THE INDIANS STOOD AROUND (A). περι
IN BEHALF OF (G) HIS HOME PLANET, ὑπερ, THE SPACEMAN HOVERED ABOVE (A) THE FORT!
ἐπι ON (GDA)
ἀπο (G) AWAY FROM
σὺν = WITH (D)
ἐκ OUT OF (G)
ἐν = IN (D)
εἰς INTO (A)
ONE SOLDIER FELL DOWN FR (G) THE WALL ACCORDING TO κατα! (A)
προς Towards (A)
BY MEANS OF (G) A SHOVEL, ὑπο DUG UNDER (A) THE WALL.
διὰ GOT THROUGH (G) BECAUSE OF (A) THE HOLE!
THE THREE BRAVES WENT FROM (G) CHIEF παρα AS HE STOOD BESIDE (D,A) THE WALL.
μετα AFTER (A) WITH (G)


ἀνά + Acc. (up)
ὑπέρ + Acc. (over)
ἐπί + Gen., Dat., or Acc. (upon)
εἰς + Acc. (into)
πρός + Acc. (to)
παρά + Acc. (beside)
ἐν + Dat. (in)
ἐκ + Gen. (out of)
ἀπό + Gen. (from)
διά + Gen. (through)
ὑπό + Acc. (under)
κατά + Gen. (down)

Lesson 8

THE VERB
Basic Verb Functions

A verb is a word that conveys **action**
(Example: "ran" - He ran away from the crime")
OR
A verb is a word that conveys a **state of being**
(Example: "is" - "He is a criminal")

A verb may be *Transitive* or *Intransitive*.

"Trans" = across

Transitive - The verb transfers an action to a direct object.

"*Jesus saves people who trust Him.*"

"*God loved the world.*"

Intransitive - The verb does not transfer action to a direct object.
(A verb may simply make a statement about a subject)

"Jesus wept."

"Jesus is the Savior."

An "equative verb" may:
1) Identify the subject - "I am John"
2) Describe the subject - "John was a prophet"

Greek verbs have three features:

1. **TENSE**
2. **VOICE**
3. **MOOD**

8.1 TENSE

The tense describes the **time** of an action
(it tells *when* an action occurs) Three times (tenses):

1. ***Past*** - *"He ran"*
2. ***Present*** - *"He runs" or "He is running"*
3. ***Future*** - *"He will run"*

8.2 VOICE

The voice describes who is the **doer** or **receiver** of an action
(it tells *who* is doing or receiving the action).

1. ***Active*** verb - the subject does the action

   (Example: "He ran over others who fell down").

2. ***Middle*** verb - the subject does the action and receives the action (he does something to himself)

   (Example: "He ran over himself when the park brake let go").

3. ***Passive*** verb - the subject receives the action
   (he is acted upon)

   (Example: "He was run over by the crowd").

8.3 MOOD

The mood describes "**mode**" or **manner** of an action
(it tells *how* an action occurs).

1. ***Indicative*** mood - a real action (a statement of fact)
   (Example: "He is running" or "He ran in the marathon").

2. ***Subjunctive*** mood - a potential action (a possible, expected or hypothetical action)
   (Example: "He may run"; "He should run"; "If he would run. . .").

3. ***Imperative*** mood - a desired action (a command)
   (Example: "Run the race set before you").

Lesson 9

THE GREEK VERB
Basic Verb Features

A. The **tense**, **voice**, and **mood** of a Greek verb is determined by the ***prefix***, or ***suffix*** that is added to the verb root.

Example: The Greek root word - **λυ** (which means "to loose"; "let go of"; "to unbind"; or "to release") can be added to and modified as the following examples illustrate:

Tense:

	λυ + ω	=	λυω	(**Present** - "I am letting go")
	λυ + σ + ω	=	λυσω	(**Future** - "I will let go")
ἐ +	λυ + σ + α	=	ἐλυσα	(**Past** [aorist] - "I let go")

Voice:

λυ + σω	=	λυσω	(**Active** - "I will let go")
λυ + σομαι	=	λυσομαι	(**Middle** - "I will release myself")
λυ + θησομαι	=	λυθησομαι	(**Passive** - "I will be released")

Mood:

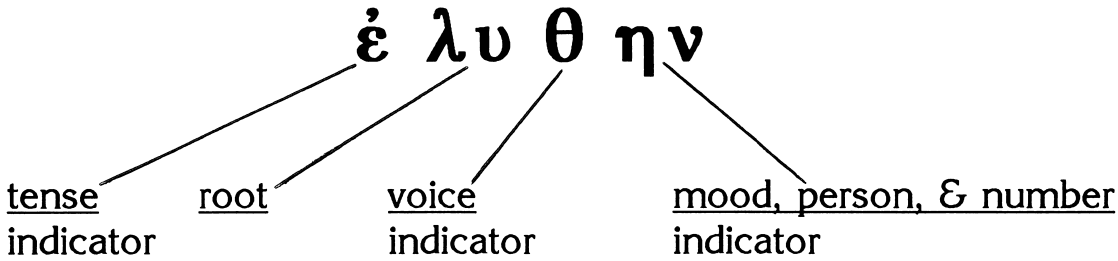
λυ + ετε	=	λυετε	(**Indicative** - "You are letting go")
λυ + ητε	=	λυητε	(**Subjunctive** - "You may let go")
λυ + ετω	=	λυετω	(**Imperative** - "Let go!")

B. A Greek suffix (ending) will also reveal the **person** (1st; 2nd; 3rd) and **number** (singular & plural) of the verb. Example:

Singular -	λυω	(**1st. person** - "I am letting go")
	λυεις	(**2nd. person** - "You are letting go")
	λυει	(**3rd. person** - "He/She/It is letting go")
Plural -	λυομεν	(**1st. person** - "We are letting go")
	λυετε	(**2nd. person** - "You [pl] are letting go")
	λυουσι	(**3rd. person** - "They are letting go")

C. Sample "**break down**" of a verb:

ἐλυθην = Past (Aorist) tense, Passive voice, Indicative mood, 1st. person, singular verb.



D. **Changes** occur when certain letters are combined.

Added σ

If a verb root ("stem; base") ends with certain consonants, a change will occur when a sigma (σ) is added to the root. Examples:

(π,β,φ) + σ = ψ [γραφ + σω = γραψω]
(κ,γ,χ) + σ = ξ [ἀγ + σω = ἀξω]

[Note: A sigma (σ) is added to form the Future & Aorist tense]

Added ἐ

If a verb root begins with certain vowels, a change will occur when an epsilon (ἐ) is added to the root. Examples:

ἐ + (α, ε) = η [ἐ + ἀγω = ἠγ -]
ἐ + (αυ, ευ) = ηυ [ἐ + εὑρισκω = ηὑρισκ-]
ἐ + (αι, ει) = ῃ [ἐ + αἱρω = ῃρ-]

{The iota shifts to subscript}

In compound verbs (verbs with a preposition prefix), the ἐ comes *after* the preposition and takes an accent mark. Ex. ἐ + (ὑπο; ἐπι; ἐκ etc.) = ὑπέ; ἐπέ; ἐξέ; etc.

ἐ + ἐκβαλλω = ἐξέβαλλ- ἐ + ὑποστρεφω = ὑπέστρεψ-

[Note: An epsilon (ἐ) is added to form the Imperfect & Aorist tense]
*The added (ἐ) is called an "***Augment***"

Movable ν

The 3rd. person, plural, active ending often has added a final ν, called the "movable Nu" [ex. καλεσουσιν (Mt.1:23)].

The movable ν, is for euphony (good sound) and does not affect the meaning of the verb. It may occur when the initial letter of the following word is a vowel or when the word is the last in a sentence (Hewett, NT Greek Grammar, p.13).

Lesson 10

INDICATIVE VERBS

Forms & Functions

A Greek verb in the "indicative mood" indicates the action as being **real** action.

In other words, the indicative mood describes an action as factual, certain, or sure (from the point of view [perspective] of the speaker).

The action is not hypothetical or potential (like the subjunctive mood), nor is it desired or commanded action (like the optative or imperative moods).

The indicative mood describes a statement of *fact* or *real* action that is either in the past, present, or future tense.

Examples - The sentence:

"*John came home*" - expresses *real* action that occurred in the past.

"*John is coming home*" - expresses *real* action in the present.

"*John will come home*" - expresses *real* action in the future.

NOTE: The Greek differs from English in that it has four basic ways of expressing past action (Aorist tense; Imperfect tense; Perfect tense; and Plu-perfect tense).

THE OMEGA CONJUGATION

λυω Chart

INDICATIVE MOOD

	ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	λυ ω	λυ ομαι	
	εις	η	⇒ ⇒
	ει	εται	
	ομεν	ομεθα	
	ετε	εσθε	⇒ ⇒
	ουσι (ν)	ονται	
FUTURE	λυ σ ω	λυ σ ομαι	λυ θησ ομαι
	↓ εις	↓ η	↓ η
	ει	εται	εται
	ομεν	ομεθα	ομεθα
	ετε	εσθε	εσθε
	ουσι (ν)	ονται	ονται
1 AORIST	ἐ λυ σ α	ἐ λυ σ αμην	ἐ λυ θην
	↓ ↓ ας	↓ ↓ ω	↓ ↓ης
	ε	ατο	η
	αμεν	αμεθα	ημεν
	ατε	ασθε	ητε
	αν	αντο	ησαν
2 AORIST	ἐ λιπ ον	ἐ λιπ ομην	ε λιπ ην
	↓ ↓	↓ ↓	↓ ↓
	(Same endings as imperfect)		(Same endings as 1 Aorist Passive without the θ)
IMPERFECT	ἐ λυ ον	ἐ λυ ομην	
	↓ ες	↓ ου	⇒ ⇒
	ε	ετο	
	ομεν	ομεθα	
	ετε	εσθε	⇒ ⇒
	ον	οντο	
PERFECT	λε λυ κ α	λε λυ μαι	
	↓ ↓ ας	↓ σαι	⇒ ⇒
	ε	ται	
	αμεν	μεθα	
	ατε	σθε	⇒ ⇒
	ασι (ν)	νται	

10.1 PRESENT TENSE

A. FORMS:

		ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE
Singular	1-s	λυ ω	λυ ομαι	
	2-s	ει ς	η	⇒
	3-s	ει	ε τ αι	
Plural	1-p	ομεν	ομεθα	
	2-p	ε τε	εσθε	⇒
	3-p	ουσι (ν)	ον τ αι	

[Note: 1-s = first person, singular; 2-p = second person, plural etc.]

Helpful Hints:

--Compare the active and middle/passive forms and note the similarities between them. Example:

ει . . . . . ε τ αι
ομεν . . . . . ομεθα
ε τε . . . . . εσθε

Note: The passive forms are exactly the same as the middle. The way to distinguish them and determine which voice is intended is by observing the context of the Greek sentence.

If the passive is intended, some times the preposition - ὑπο will follow the verb (ex. Eph.5:13); Or a doer of the action will be stated separately from the receiver (subject) of the sentence.

Sample Translations:

λυω = "I loose; or I am loosing"
λυομαι = "I am loosing myself" (if Middle)
λυομαι = "I am being loosed" (if Passive)

B. FUNCTIONS:

1. Time of action:

In the present tense, the writer views the action as being in **progress** (from his perspective - ex. John 12:22)

2. Kind of action:

In Greek, the tense of a verb gives not only the time of the action, but also the **kind** of action.
(This is a significant feature of Greek verb tenses)

The present tense may describe:

a. **Continual** action - ——————→
("linear" action)

"Whosoever abideth in him sinneth (ἁμαρτανει) not"
- I John 3:6

(The present tense does not indicate that a believer never commits acts of sin, but that he does not continually, keep on sinning or practice sin as a lifestyle - cp. verse 9-10)

b. **Repetitious** action -_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _→
(habitual or customary action)

"Man is tempted (πειραζεται), when he is drawn away of his own lust..." - James 1:14

Note: Other features and functions of the present tense will be learned in Greek Syntax course.

10.2 FUTURE TENSE

A. FORMS:

	ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE
1-s	λυ σ ω	λυ σ ομαι	λυ θησ ομαι
2-s	↓ εις	↓ η	↓ η
3-s	ει	εται	εται
1-p	ομεν	ομεθα	ομεθα
2-p	ετε	εσθε	εσθε
3-p	ουσι (ν)	ονται	ονται

Helpful Hints:
The active and middle forms are exactly the same as the present tense, only with an added sigma (σ) before the ending.
[The sigma is the tense indicator for the future tense]
The passive forms have an added Theta & Eta (θη) before the sigma.

Sample Translations:

λυσω	=	"I will loose"
λυσομαι	=	"I will loose myself"
λυθησομαι	=	"I will be loosed (by....)"

B. FUNCTIONS:

1. Time of action:

In the future tense, the writer **expects** the action to take place at a later time.

2. Kind of action:

a. **Predictive** - "He will teach you all things" (John 14:26)

b. **Imperative** - "Thou shalt call his name John" (Luke.1:13)

c. **Questions** - "Lord, to whom shall we go?" (Jn. 6:68)

10.3 AORIST TENSE

A. FORMS:

1 AORIST

	ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE
1-s	ἐ λυ σ α	ἐ λυ σ αμην	ἐ λυ θ ην
2-s	↓ ↓ ας	↓ ↓ ω	↓ ↓ ης
3-s	ε	ατο	η
1-p	αμεν	αμεθα	ημεν
2-p	ατε	ασθε	ητε
3-p	αν	αντο	ησαν

Helpful Hints:

The Aorist tense has an augment (ἐ) before the verb base (ex. ἐλυσα)

The active & middle forms have a sigma (σ) after the base (ex. ἐλυσα; ἐλυσαμην)
The passive has a theta (θ) (ex. ἐλυθην)

The Aorist endings usually begin with the letter α (active & middle) or η (passive) (ex. ἐλυσαμεν; ἐλυθημεν)

2 AORIST

	ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE
1-s	ἐ λιπ ον	ἐ λιπ ομην	ε λιπ ην
	↓ ↓	↓ ↓	↓ ↓
	(Same endings as imperfect)		(Same endings as 1 Aorist Passive without the θ)

Note: The 2nd. Aorist is not a different tense than the 1st. Aorist, but only a different way of writing the same tense.

Helpful Hint: The 2nd. Aorist not only has different endings than the first aorist, but it also has a spelling change in the verb base. (ex. 1st. Aorist = ἐλυσα; 2nd. Aorist = ἐλιπον)

Note: Many times some English words also have a change in the verb base when showing past tense.

	live (present)	lived (past)	-No change in base
*	rise (present)	rose (past)	-Change in base

Sample Aorist Translations:

ἐλυσα	=	*"I loosed"*
ἐλυσαμην	=	*"I loosed (myself)"*
ἐλυθην	=	*"I was loosed (by...)"*

B. FUNCTIONS:

1. Time of action:

In the aorist tense, the writer makes a simple assertion about a **completed** action that occurred in the **past**.
(Indefinite duration: How long the action occurred in the past is not given by the aorist)

2. Kind of action:

a. Historical- Focuses on a past action in its entirety (viewed as a whole) [● past action ●]
" *He sat down on the right side*"
(Heb.1:3; cp. Jn.2:20; 6:58)

b. Ingressive (Inceptive)-Focuses on a past action at its inception or beginning [● past action]
"*The hour when he began to amend*"
(John 4:52; cp. Rev. 6:17: 19:7)

c. Effective (Culminative)-Focuses on a past action at its end or conclusion [past action ●]
"*Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen*"
(Rev. 18:2; cp. v. 3, 5, 10, 14)

The Aorist tense is the most often used Greek past tense. It is the least significant of the Greek past tenses. When a writer departed from the aorist (and used the imperfect or perfect) he was making a more significant statement than by using the aorist.

10.4 IMPERFECT TENSE

A. FORMS:

IMPERFECT

	ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE
1-s	ἐ λυ ον	ἐ λυ ομην	
2-s	↓ ες	↓ ου	⇒ ⇒
3-s	ε	ετο	
1-p	ομεν	ομεθα	
2-p	ετε	εσθε	⇒ ⇒
3-p	ον	ντο	

Helpful Hints:

The Imperfect tense, like the Aorist, has a augment (ἐ) before the base.
However, it has no sigma before the ending.
The Imperfect endings generally include an omicron (o).
(ex. ον; ου; ετο; ομεθα; ντο)

Sample Imperfect Tense Translations:

ἐλυον = "*I was loosing*"
ἐλυομην = "*I was loosing myself*" (if middle)
ἐλυομην = "*I was being loosed (by...)*" (if passive)

B. FUNCTIONS:

1. Time of action:

In the imperfect tense, the writer views the action as being in **progress** in the **past**.

2. Kind of action:

a. Continuous - (Past action in continual progress)
[——→]

"But we were hoping that he was the one"
(Lk.24:21; cp. Acts 18:25)

b. Customary - (Past action habitually practiced)
[- - - - - - →]

"At the feast he used to release ...a prisoner"
(Mark 15:6; cp. Mark 1:5)

c. Repetitive - (Past action that reoccurred or was attempted more than one time.

⇉

1) A **reoccurrence** (called the: "**Iterative**" Imperfect)

"They kept on saying, Hail King...!"
(John 19:3)

2) An **attempt** (called the: "**Conative**" Imperfect)

"They were trying to call him Zacharias"
(Luke 1:59)

Examples: See: Galatians 1:13-14

"*I used to persecute* ..." (Customary use)
"*and tried to destroy it...*" (Repetitive - "Conative" use)
"*I was advancing in Judaism...*" (Continuous use)

Ways to translate the Imperfect:

* Continuous - I *was* running.
* Customary - I *used to* run.
* Repetitive -
  * *Iterative* - I *kept on* running.
  * *Conative* - I *tried to* run.

10.5 PERFECT TENSE

A. FORMS:

	ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE
1-s	λε λυ κ α	λε λυ μαι	
2-s	↓ ↓ ας	↓ σαι	⇒ ⇒
3-s	ε	ται	
1-p	αμεν	μεθα	
2-p	ατε	σθε	⇒ ⇒
3-p	ασι (ν)	νται	

Helpful hints:

The first letter (consonant) of the verb base is re-duplicated.
(Example: λελυκα)

Note: Verbs beginning with φ, θ, χ are reduplicated by π, τ, κ
(Example: φιλεω = πεφιλ-)
Verbs beginning with vowels are often lengthened
(Example: ἐλπιζω = ἠλπιζ-)

The augment (ε) comes after the reduplicated letter (to show past tense). (Example: λελυκα; πεπιστευκα)

In the active voice a kappa (κ) will usually come before the suffix ending.

Sample Perfect Tense Translations:

λελυκα = *"I have loosed"*
λελυμαι = *"I have loosed myself"* (if middle)
λελυμαι = *"I have been loosed"* or *"I am loosed"* (if passive)

The perfect tense will usually be translated using the verbs - *"have" or "is" or "am"*

B. FUNCTIONS:

1. Time of action:

In the perfect tense, the writer views the action as occurring in the ***past*** but having ***continuing results*** (the emphasis is on the results).

[Past Action]---------- *

2. Kind of action:

a. Pure perfect (consummative) -

Past completed action that resulted in ***continuing consequences*** *or* ***lasting effects*** (I Jn. 2:12-14; cp. Acts 5:28).

"Your sins have been forgiven you" (and still are) (I John 2:12)

"Ye have overcome the wicked one" (and still have victory over him) (v. 13)

b. Present perfect (intensive) -

Past action that resulted in a ***present existing state*** (Jn. 6:69).
(this is the strongest way to say that something "is").

"It is written" (Mt. 4:4, 7, 10)

"I trust in the Lord" (Phil. 2:24).

10.6 PLUPERFECT TENSE

A. FORMS:

	ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE
1-s	ἐ λε λυ κει ν	ἐ λε λυ μην	
2-s	↓ ↓ ς	↓ σο	⇒ ⇒
3-s		το	
1-p	μεν	μεθα	
2-p	τε	σθε	⇒ ⇒
3-p	σαν	ντο	

Helpful hints:

Like the perfect, the first letter (consonant) of the verb base is re-duplicated.

An augment (ἐ) usually precedes the re-duplication.

The active voice includes the letters κει before the final ending.

Sample Pluperfect Tense Translations:

ἐλελυκειν = *"I had loosed"*
ἐλελυκεις = *"You had loosed"*
ἐλελυκει = *"He had loosed"*

Note: To express the completeness of the past action the helping verb "had" is often used in translation.

B. FUNCTIONS:

1. Time of action:

In the pluperfect tense (like the perfect tense), the writer views the action as occurring in the past and having continuing results.
(* However, the emphasis is on the ***past completed action***, and not on the results)

2. Kind of action:

The pluperfect expresses past completed action that resulted in something but the action and the result is now in the ***past***.

Basically, the pluperfect tense makes the perfect tense past.

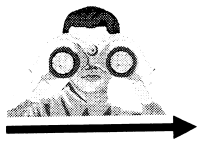
Examples:

"He first appeared to Mary Magdalene, from whom He had cast out seven demons" (Mark 16:9)

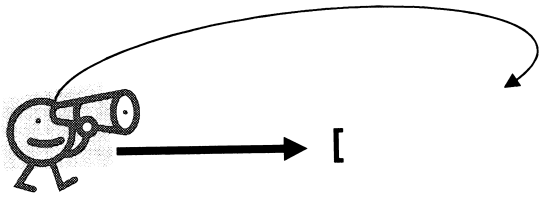
"Many of the Jews had come to Martha" (John 11:19)

"No one seized Him, because His hour had not yet come" (John 8:20)

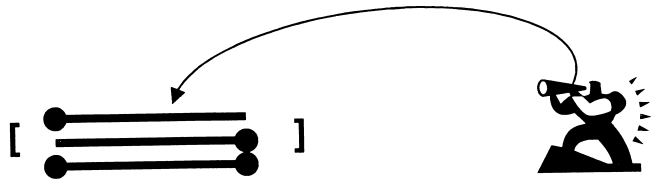
Basic Overview of the Greek Verb Tenses:



Present - [▬ ▬ ▬ ▶] (I am untying)

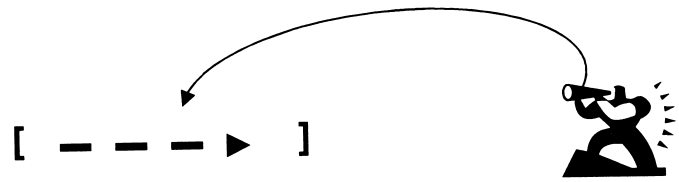


Future - [ ] (I will untie)

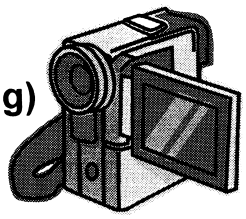


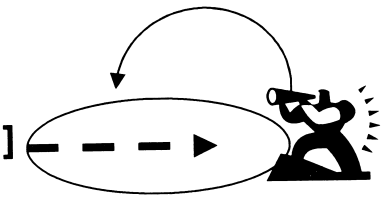
Aorist - [ ] (I untied)



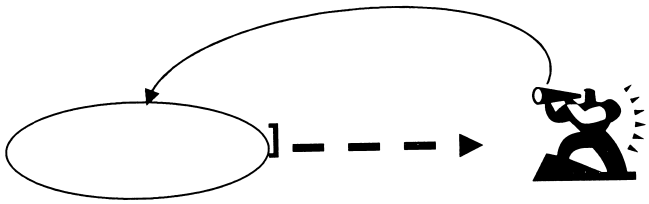


Imperfect - [▬ ▬ ▬ ▶] (I was untying)





Perfect - [ ] ▬ ▬ ▬ ▶ (I am untied)



Pluperfect- [ ] ▬ ▬ ▬ ▶ (I had untied)

Lesson 11

SUBJUNCTIVE VERBS

Forms & Functions

A Greek verb in the "subjunctive mood" indicates the action as being **potential** action.

In other words, the subjunctive mood describes an action as possible, probable, eventual or hypothetical. The action is not reality or certainty, like the indicative mood.

Examples - The sentence:
"*John may come home*"
"*John should come home*"
"*John could come home*"

Because the subjunctive mood describes a action that is either expected or possible to occur, it generally describes an action that will occur in the future [from the standpoint (perspective) of the speaker].

There are 5 basic usages for the subjunctive mood:

1. **Statements anticipating eventual fulfillment**
   -With Relative Clauses: "*whatever city you may enter, inquire...*" (Matthew 10:11)
   -With Temporal Clauses: "*when he comes, he will explain all things*" (John 4:25)
2. **Exhortations**
   "*Therefore let us not judge one another*" (Romans 14:13)
   "*Therefore, let us be diligent to enter that rest*" (Hebrews 4:11)
3. **Questions**
   "*Now my soul has become troubled; and what shall I say?*" (John 12:27; cp. Romans 6:15; 8:31,33)
4. **Conditions**
   "*If I be lifted up from the earth, I will draw all men to Myself*" (John 12:32)
5. **To express an intended purpose or result**
   -With Purpose Clauses:
   "*The Jews took up stones again in order that they might stone him*" (John 10:31)
   -With Result Clauses:
   "*Rabbi, who sinned, this man or his parents, that he should be born blind*" (Jn.9:2)

11.1 PRESENT TENSE (Subjunctive)

A. FORMS:

		ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE
Singular	1-s	λυ ω	λυ ωμαι	
	2-s	ηϛ	η	⇒
	3-s	η	ηται	
Plural	1-p	ωμεν	ωμεθα	
	2-p	ητε	ησθε	⇒
	3-p	ωσι	ωνται	

Helpful Hints:

Observe how the present subjunctive endings look like the present indicative.

The main difference is that the initial vowel is a long vowel rather than a short vowel.

Indicative		Subjunctive
ε	changed to	η
ο	changed to	ω

Sample Translations:

λυω = "I may be loosing"
λυηϛ = "You may be loosing"
λυη = "He may be loosing"

B. FUNCTIONS

1. Time of Action

In the subjunctive mood, there is **absolutely no distinction of time** between the tenses; the present subjunctive does not refer to present time and the aorist subjunctive does not refer to past time

(The subjunctive always has a **futuristic** idea; that is, action that is anticipated to occur in the future, from the standpoint of the speaker)

2. Kind of Action

The present subjunctive (like the present indicative) generally refers to a **progressive** action (continual or repeated action).

(See: P. 32, # 2)

Example:

"*If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive . . .*" (I Jn. 1:9)

11.2 AORIST TENSE (Subjunctive)

A. FORMS:

1st AORIST

		ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE
Singular	1-s	λυ σ ω	λυ σ ωμαι	λυ θ ω̂
	2-s	↓ ης	↓ η	↓ ῆς
	3-s	η	ηται	ῆ
Plural	1-p	ωμεν	ωμεθα	ω̂μεν
	2-p	ητε	ησθε	ῆτε
	3-p	ωσι	ωνται	ω̂σι

2nd AORIST

1-s	λιπ ω	λιπ ωμαι	λιπ ω̂

(The only difference from the 1st aorist is a change in the verb base)

Helpful Hints:

A sigma (σ) is added before the active and middle voice endings and a theta (θ) before the passive.

The active and middle endings are the same as the present subjunctive.

The passive forms have a circumflex accent above the vowel.

Sample Translations:

λυσω = "I may loose"
λυσης = "You may loose"
λυση = "He may loose"

B. FUNCTIONS

1. Time of action:

The Aorist Subjunctive does not refer to past time (see: Present Subjunctive, B. 1.)

2. Kind of action:

The Aorist Subjunctive places no emphasis on the duration of the action, but simply looks at an anticipated action at its beginning ("inceptive"), its completion ("effective") or its totality. (cp. p. 35)

Example:

"*He may start the race*"
"*He may finish the race*"
"*He may run the race*"

Note: The Aorist Subjunctive occurs more frequently than the present.

The subjunctive mood occurs primarily in the present & aorist tense (only a few times in the perfect).

Lesson 12

OPTATIVE VERBS

A Greek verb in the "optative mood" indicates the action as being **uncertain** or **remotely possible**.

In other words, the optative mood is used to describe a wish or an action that might happen under certain hypothetical conditions.

Example - The Sentence: "*May God bless you*"

A. FORMS:

Because the optative mood occurs so rarely in the Koine Greek of the N.T. (only about 68 times), a complete set of tenses is not provided for the student to learn.

Note: The letters οι, αι, and ει stand out in the optative verb endings. [example: λυοιμεν - Pres. Act. 1pl; λυσαιμεν - I Aor. Act. 1pl.]

The optative mood occurs only in the present & aorist tenses.

B. FUNCTIONS:

There are 4 basic usages for the optative mood:

1. **To express a wish or a prayer**
   "*May the God of peace Himself sanctify you*" (I Thess. 5:23; cp. Rom.15:13)
   "*May it never be!*" (Romans 6:2, 15; 7:7; Gal. 2:17)
2. **To express a doubted possibility**
   "*How can I, unless someone guides me*" (Acts 8:31)
3. **To express a confused perplexity**
   (To be unsure of something)
   (*"The people...were wondering in their hearts about John, as to whether he might be the Christ"*) (Luke 3:15; cp. 8:9)
4. **To express a hypothetical condition**
   "*He was hurrying to be in Jerusalem, if possible, on the day of Pentecost*" (Acts 20:16; cp. 27:12, 39; I Pet. 3:14, 17)

Lesson 13

IMPERATIVE VERBS

Forms & Functions

A Greek verb in the "imperative mood" indicates **desired** action.

In other words, the imperative mood describes a **command** or an appeal from one will to another. The action is not reality (as the indicative) nor is it possibility (as the subjunctive). It simply expresses an action that is expected of the addressee.

Examples - The sentence:

"*Fill my cup*"	(2nd person, active)
"*Be filled with the Spirit*"	(2nd person, passive)
"*Let him fill his cup*"	(3rd person, active)

- Because the imperative mood is an appeal from one person to another, it only occurs in the second and third persons.
- The New Testament Greek imperative occurs almost exclusively in the present and aorist tenses.

There are 3 basic ways in which a command may be given:

1. **A Demand** (a strong command)
   (A superior giving a command to an inferior)
   "Keep yourself pure" (I Tim. 5:22)
   "Be zealous therefore, and repent" (Rev. 3:190

2. **A Request** (a friendly command)
   (a command between two equals)
   "Let us do good to all men" (Gal. 6:10)

3. **A Plea** (a soft command)
   (An inferior giving a command to a superior)
   "Thou son of David, have mercy on us" (Mt. 9:27)

NOTE: To determine how strong or sharp a command is, you must observe the definition of the verb used and the context.

13.1 PRESENT TENSE (Imperative)

A. FORMS:

		ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE
Singular	2-s	λυ ε	λυ ου	⇒
	3-s	ετω	εσθω	
Plural	2-p	ετε	εσθε	⇒
	3-p	ετωσαν	εσθωσαν	

Helpful Hints:

Note: the endings often begin with an epsilon (ε).
The major difference between the active and middle/passive forms is that the tau (τ) becomes a sigma and theta (σθ).

Sample Translations:
λυε = "Loose!" or "Let go"
λυετωσαν= "Let him/her/it go"
λυεσθω = "Release yourself" (if mid.) "Be loosed" (if pass.)

B. FUNCTIONS:

1. Time of action:

The tense of imperatives does not refer to the time of action, but only to the kind of action (see below).

2. Kind of action:

The present imperative calls for a **continual** or **repeated** action. It generally indicates a progressive action which is already in progress. *("keep on loosing").*

Sample: *"Be filled with the Spirit"* (Eph. 5:18)
Meaning:*"Continually allow yourself to be filled with the Spirit"* (See also Matthew 6:20)

13.2 AORIST TENSE (Imperative)

A. FORMS:

1st Aorist

	ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE
2-s	λυ σον	λυ σαι	λυ θητι
3-s	σατω	σασθω	θητω
2-p	σατε	σασθε	θητε
3-p	σατωσαν	σασθωσαν	θητωσαν

2nd Aorist

2-s	λιπ ε	λιπ	ου	λιπ	ηθι
3-s	ετω		εσθω		ητω
2-p	ετε		εσθε		ητε
3-p	ετωσαν		εσθωσαν		ητωσαν

B. FUNCTIONS:

1. Time of action:

The tense of imperatives does not refer to the time of action, but only to the kind of action (See below)

2. Kind of action:

The Aorist imperative calls for a **starting** of action. It generally indicates ingressive action which is to begin.
("Begin loosing" "Start loosing")

Sample: "*Remove the wicked man from among yourselves*" (I Cor. 5:13)
Meaning: "*Expel right now the wicked man from among yourselves*"

Lesson 14

THE PARTICIPLE

Forms & Functions

The Greek Participle is very unique. It has the mixed qualities of both a **verb** and a **noun**. Because of this amazing versatility, some have defined the participle as a "**verbal adjective**" (Machen, p.103)

Simply stated, a participle is a word that "participates" in a sentence by functioning as either an adjective or adverb or as either a noun or verb.
In other words, a participle can "participate" either with a noun or verb or in the place of a noun or verb.

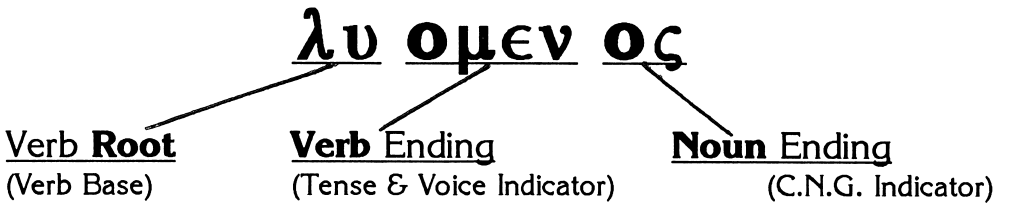
Since a participle can be used with a noun or in the place of a noun it has:

1. **Case** (Nominative, Genitive, Dative, & Accusative)
2. **Number** (Singular or Plural)
3. **Gender** (Masculine, Neuter, & Feminine)

And since a participle can be used with a verb or in the place of a verb it has:

1. **Tense** (Present, Future, Aorist, & Perfect)
2. **Voice** (Active, Middle, & Passive)

Sample breakdown of a Greek Participle:



λυομενος = Present tense, Middle or Passive voice, Nominative, Singular, Masculine Participle.

Since the participle has tense & voice like a verb and case, number and gender like a noun, one Greek participle can express what it takes 4-6 English words to express. λυομενος = *"He who is being loosed"*

4 Major Functions of a Participle

Participles can:

"Participate" with NOUNS	*"Participate" with VERBS*
They can MODIFY a Noun **(Adjectival)**	**They can describe the CIRCUMSTANCES about a Verb** **(Circumstantial)**
"The Running man is looking back." (The word "running" describes the "man")	*"He fell down while running."* (The words "while running" describe when he fell and why he fell)
They can REPLACE a Noun **(Substantival)**	**They can COMPLETE a Verb** **(Complementary)**
"The one who is running must not look back." (i.e. "The runner must not look back")	*"He began running early this morning."* (The word "running" completes the verb - "began".)

Special Features of the Greek Participle:

Greek participles are very descriptive because they give action to nouns (which normally have no action in & of themselves)

Greek participles may also on rare occasion substitute for verbs. (Matthew 11:2-4; Romans 12:18)

14.1 PARTICIPLE FEATURES

I. Participles "participate" with NOUNS

When Participles are found in the nominal (noun) structure, they will usually (98%) of the time) have a definite ***article***.

A. Adjectival - The participle modifies (describes) the noun.

Agrees in C.N.G. with the noun it is describing.
"The forgiven man..." "ὁ ἀπολυομενος ἀνθρωπος"

B. Substantival - The participle replaces (substitutes) for a noun.

The participle will ***not agree*** in C.N.G. with another word in the verse.
"The forgiver..." "ὁ ἀπολυων..."

II. Participles "participate" with VERBS

When Participles are found in the verbal (verb) structure, they will ***never*** have a definite ***article***.

A. Circumstantial - The participle gives circumstances about a verb.

(Matthew 28:19-20)
"Make disciples of all nations...baptizing them...teaching them..."
"μαθητευσατε παντα τα εθνη...βαπτιζοντες αυτους...διδασκοντες αυτους..."
* The participles describe how one is to "make disciples."

B. Complementary- The participle complements (completes) the verb.

1. With a verb needing a participle to complete its thought --*"He stopped speaking"*-"ἐπαυσατο λαλων" (Luke 5:4)

2. With a "to be" verb (Periphrastic)
"John was baptizing"-"ἡν ὁ Ιωαννης βαπτιζων" (John 1:28)

14.2 PARTICIPLE FUNCTIONS WITH *NOUNS*

A. Adjectival - The participle modifies (describes) the noun.

"Where then do you get that living water?"
"ποθεν ουν εχεις το υδωρ το ζων"
(John 4:11; cp. 6:57)

B. Substantival - The participle replaces (substitutes) for a noun.

1. A participle may substitute for a **subject**

"The one who is hearing...and believing...has everlasting life"
(John 5:24)
"ὁ...ἀκουων και πιστευων...εχει ζωην αιωνιον"

2. A participle may substitute for a **predicate**

"The Spirit is the one who is giving life"
(John 6:63)
"το πνευμα ἐστιν το ζωοποιουν..."

3. A participle may substitute for an **indirect object**

"Now, the reward is not credited to the one who is working..."
(Romans 4:4)
"τῳ δε εργαζομενῳ ὁ μισθος ου λογιζεται"

4. A participle may substitute for a **direct object**

"I will by no means cast out the one who comes to me"
(John 6:37)
"τον ἐρξομενον προς με οὐ μη ἐκβαλω ἐξω"

14.3 PARTICIPLE FUNCTIONS WITH *VERBS*

A. Circumstantial - The participle gives circumstances about a verb.

Basically, the circumstantial participle describes the "***when***" "***why***" or "***how***" of the verb action. (It is like an **adverb**)

In order for the Bible interpreter to determine exactly how the participle describes the verb he must discern the context.

When the participle is translated into English some supporting terms may be supplied to give the sense of the participle. (Examples: "*while* going"; "*having* gone" etc.)

Circumstantial participles may describe a verb in one of the following ways:

1. Time

a. ***Present*** tense - The participle's action is simultaneous with the verb. ("while," "as")
Heb.11:21 - cp. John 6:5

b. ***Aorist*** tense - The participle's action generally occurs before the verb.
("having," "after,")
Romans 5:1 - cp. Ephesians 1:13

c. ***Perfect*** tense - (Same as the Aorist)

d. ***Future*** tense - The participle's action generally occurs after the verb.
Matthew 27:49 - cp.John 6:64; Heb.3:5

2. Cause ("because," "since")

Matthew 1:19 - "Joseph being a just man..."
(cp. Mark 5:33; John 4:45; 20:20; Acts 9:26)

3. Condition ("if")

Hebrews 2:3 - "How shall we escape *if* neglecting"
(cp. Luke 9:25; I Timothy 4:6)

4. Concession ("though," "although")

Luke 5:5 -"Master, *although* laboring all through the night we caught nothing..." (cp. Matthew 7:11)

5. Means ("by," "by means of")

Romans 12:20 - "for *by* doing this, you will heap coals"
(cp. Mark 15:30)

6. Manner ("in," "in the manner of _____" "_____ly")

Mark 5:33 - "the woman fearing and trembling...came"
(cp. Mark 1:7)

7. Purpose ("for," "for the purpose of," "in order that/to")

Matthew 27:49 - "see if Elijah will come saving Him"
(cp. Acts 3:26; 8:27; Matthew 27:55)

8. Result ("so as to," "with the effect (result) of")

Luke 4:15 - "He taught...being glorified by all"

B. Complementary- The participle supplements or (completes) the verb.

1. With incomplete verbs

Verbs that often require completing are: "begin, continue, cease, stop, rejoice, happen, perceive, find etc."
Col.1:9 - "We have not *ceased* praying for you"

2. With "to be" verbs (Periphrastic)
Luke 11:14 - "He *was* casting out a demon"
cp. John 1:24

Lesson 15

THE INFINITIVE

Forms & Functions

The word "infinitive" means "**unlimited**." An infinitive describes the "circumstance" of doing something without telling the "who," "when," or "where" of the action. In other words an infinitive is ***not limited*** to person, time, or place. It is merely a general phrase that describes action.

Example: *"To play baseball is fun."*
"He wanted to play baseball."

Infinitives are often called "***verbal nouns***."
In some ways an infinitve acts like a verb and in other ways it acts like a noun.

Example: Like a verb - *"I came to eat pizza."*
Like a noun - *"To eat pizza is enjoyable."*

Like a verb, the infinitive has tense and voice endings, but the infinitive does **not** describe the **time** of action, but simply the kind of action.

Example: Present infinitive - repeated or customary action
Aorist infinitive - indefinite aspect of action

FORMS

	Active	Middle	Passive
Present	λυ ειν	λυ εσθαι	λυ εσθαι
Future	λυ σειν	λυ σεσθαι	λυ σεσθαι
1 Aorist	λυ σαι	λυ σασθαι	λυ θηναι
2 Aorist	λιπ ειν	λιπ εσθαι	λιπ ηναι
Perfect	λε λυ κεναι	λε λυ σθαι	λε λυ σθαι

Active (λυειν) - *"Jesus died to free the captives."*
Middle (λυεσθαι) - *"To free myself is impossible."*
Passive (λυεσθαι) - *"To be freed is a blessing."*

15.1 INFINITIVE FUNCTIONS

The following are the most common uses of the infinitive in the New Testament:

A. Complementary

1. To complement verbs

(The infinitive is used with verbs of wishing, trying, asking, allowing, hindering, being able, etc.)

"*A good tree is not able to bear bad fruit*"
(Mt. 7:18: cp. II Tim.1:12)

2. To complement adjectives, adverbs, & nouns

(This usage is called: "epexegetical")

"*Pure religion...is this, to look after orphans and widows in their affliction*"
(James 1:27)

"*...your sanctification, to abstain from fornication*" *(I Th.4:3)*

B. Substantival

"*To will is present with me*"
(i.e. "The desire is present with me") (Rom.7:18)

"*Didn't anyone bring him to eat?*"
(i.e. "Didn't anyone bring him food?") (John 4:33)

"*It is reserved for every man once to die*"
(i.e. "Death is reserved for every man once") (Heb.9:27)

C. Purpose

"*I did not come to destroy the law*" *(Mt.5:17)*

"*Two men went up into the temple to pray*" *(Lk.18:10)*
(cp. Mk.3:14; Mt.27:1; I Tim.3:15)

D. Result

"*My sister has left me to serve alone*" *(Lk.10:40)*

"*...the Lion of the tribe of Judah has overcome...to open the scroll*" *(Rev.5:5)*

E. Indirect Discourse

(To describe a discourse or conversation)

Lit. - "*They came, saying to have seen a vision of angels, who said He to live*"

(i.e. "They came saying that they had seen a vision of angels who said that He lives")
(Luke 24:23)

F. With Prepositions

(Infinitives are used with certain prepositions to describe time, cause, or purpose)

1. Time

a.	προ του	+ infinitive ("before _____")	
b.	ἐν τῳ	+ infinitive ("while _____")	(Mt.13:4)
c.	μετα το	+ infinitive ("after _____")	(Mk.14:28)

2. Cause

	δια το	+ infinitive ("because _____")	(Jn.2:24;Mk.4:5)

3. Purpose

a.	εἰς το	+ infinitive ("in order to _____")
b.	προς	+ infinitive ("in order to _____")

Lesson 16

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE

What is the difference between a phrase, clause, and sentence?

Phrase - a group of words with no verb
(Ex: Prepositional phrase - a group of words introduced by a preposition.)
"Believe [*on the Lord Jesus Christ*]"

Clause - a group of words including only one main verb
(Ex: "[*Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ*]")

Sentence - A group of words including one or more clauses that expresses a complete thought.
(Clauses are joined together either by conjunctions, adverbs, or relative pronouns. EX: "*Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thine house.*")

What are conjunctions?

Conjunction ("con" = together; "Junction" = to join; hence: "joining together") - a word used to connect words, phrases, or clauses. There are two kinds of conjunctions:

Coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, nor)
["*co*" = equal; "*ordinate*" = arrangement; order or rank]
Coordinating conjunctions - connect words, phrases, or clauses of equal rank. In other words, they join two units of the same grammatical type together.
(Examples: "father and son" "Heaven or Hell" "He went out the house and into the car" "He may be religious but he is still unsaved.")

Subordinating conjunctions - (although, because, if, since, that)
["*sub*" = underneath; below; "*ordinate*" = order or rank]
Subordinating conjunctions - introduce clauses which are subordinate to the rest of the sentence. In other words, they join two clauses together where one is independent (on top) and the other is dependent (underneath).
(Examples: "He stayed home because he had no money.")

What is the difference between a "main" and "subordinate" clause?

Main Clause: a clause that can stand alone or make sense by itself (It is known as an independent or principle clause).

Subordinate Clause: a clause that cannot stand alone but is dependent upon the main clause that it is modifying (describing). (It is known as a dependant or minor clause)

A subordinate clause is usually introduced by either a:
1) subordinating conjunction;
2) adverb; or
3) relative pronoun.

1. Subordinating Conjunctions

a. Causal clause (because, for - gives a reason for the verb action (Eph. 5:16 - "because")

b. Conditional clause (if, since, unless, except) (Jn. 3:3 "except")

c. Purpose or result clause (that, in order that) (I Pet. 3:18 "that")

2. Adverbial clause (when, whenever, where, as)

a. Temporal clause (when, while, until)

b. Comparative clause (as, just as)

c. Circumstantial clause (where)

3. Relative clause (who, whom, whose, which) (Eph. 3:3 "who")

Lesson 17

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating conjunctions - connect words, phrases, or clauses of equal rank. In other words, they join two units of the same grammatical type together.

1. **Simple** coordinators:

a.	**καί**	"and; even; both; also"
b.	**δέ**	"and; now"
c.	**τε**	"and" [stands after the two words it joins]

2. **Alternative** coordinators:

a.	**ἤ**	"or; either...or"
b.	**εἴτε**	"or; whether...or"

3. **Negative** coordinators:

a.	**οὐδέ**	"but not; neither; nor"
b.	**μηδέ**	"but not; neither; nor"
c.	**οὔτε**	"and not; neither; nor"
d.	**μήτε**	"and not; neither; nor"

4. **Contrast** coordinators:

a.	**ἀλλά**	"but"
b.	**δέ**	"but; yet; however"

5. **Inference** coordinators:

a.	**γάρ**	"for" (gives explanation: "for you see...")
b.	**οὖν**	"therefore" (gives conclusion)
c.	**διό**	"for this reason"
d.	**ἄρα**	"then; consequently; as a result"

* The conjunctions above are among the most frequently used in the N.T.

Lesson 18

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

Subordinate Clause: a clause that cannot stand alone but is dependent upon the main clause that it is modifying (describing).
(It is known as a dependant or minor clause)

A subordinate clause is usually introduced by either a:
1) subordinating conjunction;
2) adverb; or
3) relative pronoun.

18:1 SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS:

Subordinating conjunctions - introduce clauses which are subordinate to the rest of the sentence. In other words, they join two clauses together where one is independent (on top) and the other is dependent (underneath).

1. Purpose Clauses:

a. ἵνα "that; in order that; for the purpose of"
b. ὅπως "in order that"

2. Result Clauses:

a. ὥστε "so that; with the result that"

3. Causal Clauses:

a. ὅτι "because"
b. διότι "because"
c. γαρ "because"
d. ἐπει "because; since"

4. Conditional Clauses:

A conditional sentence has a main clause and a subordinate "if" clause.

In this type of sentence you have a "Protasis" and a "Apodosis"

"Protasis" = The condition itself (the "if" clause).
"Apodosis" = The concluding result (the main clause of the sentence)

a.	εἰ	"if; whether"
b.	ἐάν	"if"
c.	ἔπερ	"if indeed"

Types of Conditional Sentences:

a. **1st Class Condition** - Actual or Possible condition

The "if" clause is assumed to be true.

ἐι + the indicative mood

"If thou be the Son of God,
command that these stones be made bread" (Matthew 4:3)

b. **2nd Class Condition** - Contrary to fact or Hypothetical condition

The "if" clause is assumed to be contrary to the fact (not true).

ἐι + the indicative mood (Past Tense)

"If God were your father,
ye would love me" (John 8:42)

c. **3rd Class Condition** - General or Future condition

The "if" clause is assumed to be a possibility that could go either way.

ἐάν (ἄν) + the subjunctive mood (or future indicative)

"If we confess our sins,
he is faithful and just to forgive..." (I John 1:9)

18:2 ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

An adverbial clause is a group of words beginning with an adverb. The adverbial clause modifies or describes the "when," "where," or "how," of the **verb** in the main clause.

In other words, adverb clauses describe the **time**, **place**, and **manner** of the verb action.

Examples of the most common adverbs:

Time	**Place**	**Manner**
ὅτε = when	οὗ = where	ὡς = as
		οὕτως = thus, in this way
		καθως = just as, even as

Sample: "You shall love your neighbor
as you love yourself" (Mt.19:19)

18:3 RELATIVE CLAUSES

A relative clause is a group of words beginning with a relative pronoun. The relative clause modifies or describes the antecedent **noun** in the main clause.

Example: "...the riches of his grace
which he made to abound toward us..." (Eph.1:7,8)

The relative pronoun will always agree with its antecedent in gender and number but is free to determine its case according to its use in the clause in which it occurs.

Example: "...who first trusted in Christ (χριστῷ - Dative, Masc., Sing.)
in whom (ᾧ - Dative, Masc., Sing.) ye also trusted..." (Eph.1:12-13)
"...ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit (πνευματι - Dat., Neut., Sing.)
which (ὅ - Nom., Neut., Sing.) is the earnest of our inheritance" (Eph.1:13-14)

Sample Forms:

	singular		**plural**		
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ

Lesson 19

NEGATIVES

1. In General

οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχι) is used with the indicative mood.
μη (μητι) is used with the Subj., Opt., Imv., Inf., and Ptc.

2. In Questions

οὐ introduces questions expecting a positive (yes) answer.
"Hath not (οὐχ) God chosen the poor of this world rich in faith...?"
[assumes a "yes" answer] (James 2:5; cp.Rom.6:16, John 18:26)

μη introduces questions expecting a negative (no) answer.
"That kind of faith is not (μη) able to save him is it?"
[assumes a "no" answer] (James 2:14; cp. Mt.26:22; Jn.18:17,25)

3. In Emphasis

The double negative οὐ μη is used with the aorist subjunctive or future indicative to show the absolute impossibility of something.

"they shall never (οὐ μη) perish" John 10:28
"he who believes in Him will never (οὐ μη) be put to shame" I Peter 2:6

4. In Commands

Prohibitions

When the word μή (not) comes before the imperative, the following idea is conveyed:

1) μή + PRESENT imperative = to **stop** an action in progress
"Do not continue. . . stop. . . cease. . . quit"
(See: Luke 8:50; Jn. 5:45, 6:43)

2) μή + AORIST subjunctive = to **not start** an action
"Do not begin to. . . do not start to. . ."
(See: Mt. 5:17, 10:26)

* NOTE: These emphases should not always be forced.

APPENDIX

* **Basic Rules of Grammar and Language Principles**

* **Paradigms**

BASIC RULES OF GRAMMAR AND LANGUAGE PRINCIPLES

(God is the author of language. He chose to use specific languages and the rules within those languages to communicate His truths in a logical consistent manner so that we could understand exactly what He meant by what He said.)

All words have 2 characteristics:

(1) **Meaning** (they mean something - they have a vocabulary definition).

(2) **Function** (they do something - they have a grammatical function).

In the phrase: "For God so loved the world" -

--The word "loved" has a meaning. God's "love" basically can be defined as "a decision to unconditionally give to others that which is for their well-being."

--The word "loved" also has a function. 1) The word is an active verb. 2) The "ed" (loved) on the end of the word shows that it is past tense (a love that God had before He gave His Son).

1) What determines the meaning of a word?

ANSWER: 1) origin (etymology) and 2) usage

a) **Origin** - When we seek out the origin of a word, we are actually finding out the root idea of the word.

To study the origin of a word, it is helpful to find the answer to 2 questions:

(1) Where did the word come from?

We find this out by tracing the development of a word since its earliest recorded occurrence in the language where it is found; and by tracing its transmission from one language to another.

For example: The modern English word "church" comes from the middle English word "chirche," which is derived from the old English word "cirice" (which is akin to the old high German word "kirihha"). Both the old English and old German words were derived from the Greek "kyriakos" which means "of the Lord" or "belonging to the Lord" (cp. Rev. 1:10 - "the Lord's day" or "the day belonging to the Lord").

Note: However, the New Testament word that is translated in our English Bibles as "church" was not the Greek word "kyriakos" but the Greek word "ekklesia," which means "assembly" or lit. "called out ones."

(2) What are the words component parts?

Example: "Counteract" = Counter (to reverse, or oppose) + Act (to do) -- hence, "to do something reverse or in opposition to what is being done to you."

Other examples: "Insensible" = in + sensible (to be without rationality).

"Unemployment" = Un + employ + ment (the state of being without a job).

The Greek word "ekklesia" is basically made up of 2 words: "Ek" (the preposition "out") and "klesia" (from "Klesis," meaning "a calling"). Hence, the word church means a "calling out" or "the called out ones."

b) **Usage** - to fully understand a word and its full meaning, you must understand how it is used.

For example, when some people say the word "church," they are referring to a building. The bible, however, only uses the word to refer to people.

The word "church" (ekklesia) is used in the New Testament to refer to:

(1) A body of citizens gathered to discuss public affairs (Acts 19:39)

(2) A mob of people (Acts 19:32, 41)

(3) The assembly of Israelites that followed Moses in the wilderness (Acts 7:38)

(4) The whole company of the redeemed throughout the present era (from Pentecost to Rapture) (Mt. 16:18; Eph. 1:22, 5:23; cp. I Cor. 12:13)

(5) A localized body of professed believers who are gathered together for worship and edification (Acts 20:28; I Cor. 1:2; I Tim. 3:5) (This is the primary New Testament usage of the word "ekklesia").

2) What are the various functions of words?

a) The basic elements that make up a sentence are: 1) subject and 2) predicate. EX: "Jesus wept" (Jn. 11:35).

(1) Subject - a word or group of words about which something is said. EX: "Jesus wept."

(2) Predicate - that which is said about the subject. The predicate begins with the verb and includes everything in the sentence after the verb. The predicate may be only a verb ("Jesus wept"), or it may include all the words which the verb governs. EX: "Jesus [wept because of the peoples' unbelief and because of His love for Lazarus]."

b) A typical sentence will usually include:

1) subject 2) verb 3) object.

EX: "God loved the world" (Jn. 3:16)
s v o

(1) Subject -

(a) A subject will usually include a noun or pronoun

*Noun - ("Name") a person place or thing

*Pronoun - a word used in the place of a noun (ex: he, she, it)

(b) A subject may include other words that describe or modify the noun
(ex: "[The great God] loved the world")

*Definite article ("The") - the word "the" points to a specific (particular) God.

*Adjective ("great") = a word used to describe or modify a noun or pronoun.

(2) **Verb** - a word that tells or asserts something about some other person, place, or thing.

It is a word that conveys action (EX: "ran") or state of being ("is")

Verbs describe the following:

(a) The **time** of an action (this is known as "**tense**")
(It tells when an action occurs)

Three times (tenses):

Past - "He ran"
Present - "He runs" or "He is running"
Future - "He will run"

(b) The **manner** of an action (This is known as "**mood**")
(It tells how an action occurs)

1. A real action [Indicative mood] (a fact) (EX: "he ran in the marathon")

2. A potential action [subjunctive mood] (a wish or hypothetical action) (EX: "I wish he would run." "He could run if he had not hurt his leg.")

3. A desired action [imperative mood] (a command) (EX: "Run the race set before you.")

(c) The **doer** or **receiver** of an action (This is known as "**voice**")
(It tells who is doing or receiving the action)

1. Active verb - the subject does the action (EX: "He ran over others who fell down")

2. Passive verb - the subject receives the action (he is acted upon) (EX: "he was run over by the crowd")

A verb may have other words that describe or modify the action.

(a) **Adverb** - A word used to describe or modify the verb.

EX: "He ran quickly" - describing the manner of the verb action.

"He ran when the gun fired" - describing the time of the verb action.

"He ran there" (here, somewhere, etc.) - describing the place of the verb action.

"He did not run" - describing the negation of the verb action.

Other words may function with verbs or in the place of verbs.

(b) **Infinitive** - (meaning "unlimited") an infinitive describes the "circumstance" of doing something without telling the "who," "when," or "where" of the action. [an infinitive is not limited to person, time, or place. It is merely a general phrase that describes action]

EX: "To teach grammer is hard work."

"He wanted to study for his test."

(c) **Participle** - Words that "participate" in the formation of a sentence, used either as adverbs or adjectives. There are two participles: the present participle (formed by adding "ing" to the verb stem, expresses incomplete or continuing action. EX: "he was studying" "the sleeping dog"); and the past participle (expresses completed action; EX: "I have used" "Used car")

(3) **Object**

(a) Direct Object - The person or thing receiving or directly affected by the action of the verb. EX: "He threw the ball."

(b) Indirect Object - The person or thing which is the receiver of the direct object; the person or thing indirectly affected by the action of the verb. EX: "He threw his friend the ball."

c) Other major function words found in sentences include prepositions and conjunctions.

(1) Preposition - ("to place before") a word used with a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word or words in the sentence. There are approximately sixty English prepositions. EX: "We went to the church."

Prepositions may describe:

(a) Direction - in, out, from, to

(b) Proximity (closeness) - near, over, under, before, behind

(c) Relationship - on, upon, at

(d) Union or association - with, among

(e) Means - through (Rom. 6:23)

What is the difference between a phrase, clause, and sentence?

Phrase - a group of words with no verb (EX: Prepositional phrase - a group of words introduced by a preposition. - "Believe [on the Lord Jesus Christ]"

Clause - a group of words including only one main verb (EX: "[Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ]")

Sentence - A group of words including one or more clauses that expresses a complete thought.

(Clauses are joined together either by conjunctions, adverbs, or relative pronouns. EX: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thine house.")

(2) **Conjunction** ("joining together") - a word used to connect words, phrases, or clauses. There are two kinds of conjunctions:

(a) **Coordinating conjunctions** (and, but, or, nor) - connect words, phrases, or clauses of equal rank. EX: "father and son" "Heaven or Hell" "He may be religious but he is still unsaved."

(b) **Subordinating conjunctions** - (although, because, if, since, that, etc.) - introduce clauses which are subordinate to the rest of the sentence. EX: "He stayed home because he had no money."

Main Clause: a clause that can stand alone or make sense by itself (it is known as an independent or principle clause).

Subordinate Clause: a clause that cannot stand alone but is dependent upon the main clause that it is modifying (describing).

A subordinate clause is usually introduced by either a

1) subordinating conjunction;
2) adverb; or
3) relative pronoun.

1. Subordinating Conjunctions

a. Causal clause (because, for - gives a reason for the verb action (Eph. 5:16 - "because")

b. Conditional clause (if, since, unless, except) (Jn. 3:3 "except")

c. Purpose or result clause (that, in order that) (I Pet. 3:18 "that")

2. Adverbial clause (when, whenever, where, as)
(Jer. 29:13 "when"; Jn. 13:15 "as")

3. Relative clause (who, whom, whose, which)
(Eph. 3:3 "who")

JOHN 3:16

"For God so loved the world,
that He gave His only begotten Son,
that whosoever believeth in him should not perish
but have everlasting life."

"For" - Conjunction (subordinating)
"God" - Noun (subject) (God is the doer of the action)
"So" - Adverb (this word tells how God loved)
"Loved" - Verb (past tense) (expresses the attitude God has for the world)
"The" - Article (points to a specific world)
"World" - Noun (direct object - the world is the object of God's love
"That" - Conjunction (subordinating)
"He" - Pronoun (substituting for the word "God)
"Gave" - Verb (past tense) (expresses the action of God)
"His" - Pronoun (showing possession)
"Only begotten" - Adjective (describes [modifies] the word "Son")
"Son" - Noun (direct object) (the Son is that which God gave)
"That" - Conjunction (subordinating) (showing the purpose for which He gave His Son)
"Whosoever" - Pronoun (substituting for everyone in the world)
"Believeth" - In the Greek - a participle (functioning with the word "whosoever" as the subject of the clause)
"In" - Preposition
"Him" - Pronoun (functiong as the object of the preposition)
"Should" - Helping Verb (it gives the mood of the verb)
"Not" - Adverb (negative - it negates the verb)
"Perish" - Verb (expresses the action that happens to an unbeliever)
"But" - Conjunction (coordinating - showing the contrast or opposite of perishing)
"Have" - Verb
"Everlasting" - Adjective (describes the noun "life")
"Life" - Noun (direct object)

The Noun & The Definite Article

Nouns

	2nd. declension				1st. decl.		3rd.decl.
	Masculine		**Neuter**		**Feminine**		**Masc. & Fem.**
Singular:							
Nom.	οἰκ-	ος	ἐργ- ον	γραφ-	η	α	ς
Gen.		ου	ου		ης	ας	ος
Dat.		ῳ	ῳ		ῃ	ᾳ	ι
Acc.		ον	ον		ην	αν	α
Plural:							
Nom.	οἰκ-	οι	ἐργ- α	γραφ-	αι	αι	ες
Gen.		ων	ων		ων	ων	ων
Dat.		οις	οις		αις	αις	σι (ν)
Acc.		ους	α		ας	ας	ας

Articles

	Masculine	**Neuter**	**Feminine**
Singular:			
Nom.	ὁ	τό	ἡ
Gen.	τοῦ	τοῦ	τῆς
Dat.	τῷ	τῷ	τῇ
Acc.	τόν	τό	τήν
Plural:			
Nom.	οἱ	τά	αἱ
Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dat.	τοῖς	τοῖς	ταῖς
Acc.	τούς	τά	τάς

THE OMEGA CONJUGATION

λυω Chart

INDICATIVE MOOD

	ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	λυ ω	λυ ομαι	
	εις	η	⇒ ⇒
	ει	εται	
	ομεν	ομεθα	
	ετε	εσθε	⇒ ⇒
	ουσι (ν)	ονται	
FUTURE	λυ σ ω	λυ σ ομαι	λυ θησ ομαι
	↓ εις	↓ η	↓ η
	ει	εται	εται
	ομεν	ομεθα	ομεθα
	ετε	εσθε	εσθε
	ουσι (ν)	ονται	ονται
1 AORIST	έ λυ σ α	έ λυ σ αμην	έ λυ θην
	↓ ↓ ας	↓ ↓ ω	↓ ↓ ης
	ε	ατο	η
	αμεν	αμεθα	ημεν
	ατε	ασθε	ητε
	αν	αντο	ησαν
2 AORIST	έ λιπ ον	έ λιπ ομην	ε λιπ ην
	↓ ↓	↓ ↓	↓ ↓
	(Same endings as imperfect)		(Same endings as 1 Aorist Passive without the θ)
IMPERFECT	έ λυ ον	έ λυ ομην	
	↓ ες	↓ ου	⇒ ⇒
	ε	ετο	
	ομεν	ομεθα	
	ετε	εσθε	⇒ ⇒
	ον	οντο	
PERFECT	λε λυ κ α	λε λυ μαι	
	↓ ↓ ας	↓ σαι	⇒ ⇒
	ε	ται	
	αμεν	μεθα	
	ατε	σθε	⇒ ⇒
	ασι (ν)	νται	